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York Evening Post. Next I w

not suppose ourselves qualified to decide questions of housewifery, and therefore shrink back from responsibility, and are unwilling to be trusted with seeing to it that every thing is done that should be, and as, when it should be. They do not feel themselves to take off care from their employers. The latter are willing to do, but they expect someone else to stand by them and tell them what to do, and how and when to do it. And besides; on such short acquaintance, it is impossible for them to understand the condition, habits and wants of the family, so as to be capable of dividing its cares with its mistress. They feel that they are, in a measure, strangers; and that, in the order of things, as they are, they shall go wrong; and, to some extent, this fear is well founded. And yet again; they have not formed those attachments to the various members of the family, which are far more efficient than a mere sense of duty, in securing the right doing of all that is required. They are not so conversant with the domestic economy, as to be able to see that they do not expect to stay so long, as to identify their interests, to such an extent as is desirable, with those of the family.

From such causes it happens, with many exceptions, it is true, but still to a lamentable extent, that the assistance which the mother has, does not diminish the weight of her burden, but increases it, and leads to a state of continual anxiety, in which the energy of the mind decays, and even the body cannot rest as it needs to do. When we consider this, together with the fact that some female assistants cannot do well for want of skill, and some will not do well for want of a disposition; and the additional fact, that some must go without assistance, because there are not enough to supply which; we may see a large amount of suffering which, if we could only find a way to man's relief, we might be able to relieve. We may get, too, some glimpses at the nature of the remedy. The number and skill of assistants must be increased, and their employment in the same places must become more permanent. How can this be done consistently with the rights and interests of all parties? We will think of it, and we invite others to think of it.

**REVIVALS OF RELIGION.**—A continued season of prayer was connected with the great revival at Jerusalem. The day of Pentecost was fifty days after the resurrection of Christ. He was with his disciples forty days, speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God. After he had given them their instructions, he was taken up, and a cloud received him out of their sight. Then, it is said, he returned to Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives, and when they were come in, they went up into an upper room, where abode both Peter and James and John, and the rest of the apostles. These all continued with one accord in prayer and supplication with the women, and Mary the mother of Jesus, and with his brethren.<sup>39</sup> It appears that in a retired place, in an upper room, supposed by some to be the place where he celebrated the passover, they spent ten days in prayer. What a glorious privilege! What an unimagined blessing, breathing the atmosphere of

tion, kindling the fire of their zeal at the altar of God, bracing themselves to the great work of the ministry by wrestling in prayer, the Spirit of God descended and filled all the place where they were assembled. *They continued in prayer*; which is the only way to wait for the promise. When, therefore, the day of Pentecost was fully come, it found them all with one accord in one place; and under other circumstances may the disciples of Christ expect to receive the influences of the Spirit.—Unity of feeling and of views must characterize the people whom the Comforter will visit. *Dr. Tucker, National Preacher.*

**INTERESTING MEMOIR.**

the fields may appear greenish-yellow.

raure the secretary held a learned and administrative position in the Roman Curia. G. S. Colin, "On the Origin of the Latin Oracle," first published in 1906, and in 1963 before the Christian era, "That Nature has decreed about to bring forth a King to the Roman People," *Regem populo Romano Naturam pariturere*. Suetonius in vit. Aug.<sup>25</sup> It is admitted that such an oracle has become current in Italy more than sixty years B.C. It is admitted, also, that it had its immediate origin from the sibylline books. Bishop Horsely believed that the collection from which it was derived, was that which Tarquin is said to have obtained from the Cumaean Sibyl; and the learned prelate concluded

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not a collection of fragments of the oracles, but a genuine prediction of the oracles contained in those books, and not only so, but not only corrupted fragments of the most ancient prophecies of the patriarchal ages. Those early sibylline books, however, perished in the great conflagration of the temple of Jerusalem, and the Jews have no more; nor have we any reason to suppose that the oracle in question was really contained in them.

To remedy the loss of the volumes of Tarquin Deputies were sent, by a decree of the senate, to various parts in Italy, Greece, Africa, and Asia, for a collection of oracles, and to return with the result of whose inquiries and labors in transcribing from the original documents existing in all the most ancient cities of the empire, the capital when rebuilt and consecrated, was furnished with a collection of sybilline oracles totally different from the former. The book placed in the year 66 B. C., and in the year 60 B. C. of the great king's approaching his first make its appearance.

The question now presents itself—how an era so so precisely accords with the opinion which we have at that, or a somewhat subsequent period, so prevalent in the East, found its way into the later collection of oracles? The answer is, that the Jews in Calcut? In answer to this, the writer adduced what he deemed "a sufficiency of at least moral evidence to prove, that both the western oracle and the opinion which pervaded the East sprang from the same source, viz. from the sacred books of the Jews." The fragments of that version, we learn from Dionysius having been conveyed into Italy, as oracles delivered by some one of the reputed ten sybils.

This conclusion appears to be strengthened by singular resemblance of the *Pollio* of Virgil, both in the imagery and theology, to the sibylline prophecies of the Messiah. The general idea is the coming of the oracle being at that time familiar, it is con-

### Men's Bethel Flag Society

ble that the learned poet was induced to obtain sight either of the transcript, or of the original documents.—That he must have had some suspicion of the means of authentic information is clear from the fact, that the Pollio is no other than a poetical exaltation of the grand utterances of the prophesy, which were uttered by the prophet, and with a view to so little agreeing with the words of the original writers, that it might be taken for a true prophesy of the Messiah, or at least for a poem on that subject, in express imitation of the prophets of the Jewish nation. Lastly, and as a key to the whole in this point, Mr. Faber adduced a persuasion that prevailed subsequently to the time of the later collection of the sibylline oracles. That collection

It may be said, perhaps, that the assistance is not so great.

thought have been made from the writings no one  
only, but of many. These mysteries, however, the  
females were generally reputed to have be-  
come in four in number; but the list was afterwards ad-  
mented to ten. Now one of the latter six ex-  
posed the original form, and the others were  
been Hebrew, who was expelled among the  
of the Hebrews of Palestine. [J. H. H. H.]

**THE HILLS OF HAMPSHIRE.**

One of the Editors of the Journal of Commerce  
is writes from Plainfield as follows:

Happy is that land which can enjoy its Salubri-  
tude, and its beauty, and its fertility, and the rari-  
ty of the profane. I doubt very much whether  
there is a spot in the wide world where the Sa-  
lubri-ty is more religiously observed, or with ap-  
propriate and judicious improvements.

who will "go out to w

readily, to what you will, and, I am certain, that these Sabbath keepers are remarkable for their honesty, temperance and every other virtue. I give you an illustration. The house in which I write, and in which thirty years ago I was born, is left vacant for hours at a day, together with *has never been locked*. And what is more, there has never been an article taken from it, nor the least apprehension that any would be taken, by day or night, by the thieves and burglars who are the inhabitants. The fact is, that there is a generous or moral principle pervading those people which is stronger than bolts and bars, and a far better protection. Who but an enemy of his country would wish to see the people of this country and substitute in its stead, prisons, chains and death? These hard hills make hardy boys and education makes them intelligent; religion makes them honest.

Within a circuit of three miles from this dwelling I could point out the birth place of several gentlemen who are filling or have filled important positions, to say nothing of the *William Grede* who has been a member of Congress, and a host of others, and farms. I would begin with *William Cullen Bryant*,—“the poet of American poets,”—though I delving in the mire of politics as Editor of the

**BERKSHIRE MEDICAL INSTITUTION.**  
 Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the first  
 Thursday in September and continue fourteen weeks. The  
 program is full and thorough, and every effort is made to  
 make the course complete. Fellows of the Massachusetts  
 Medical Society and those who have received the  
 diploma from the Massachusetts College of Podiatric  
 Medicine and Chiropractic are eligible. The degrees  
 of Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Chiropractic  
 are conferred at the close of the Lectures in  
 December and at the Annual Commencement of the  
 Institution in June.  
 The examination for a degree, are a good moral character, three  
 years of regular study as a physician, an assistant  
 in Latin, Greek and English, and two full courses of Medi-  
 cal Lectures, one of which must have been at this Institution.  
 The student must also submit a thesis on a subject of the  
 Lecture course. Dissertations must be lodged with the  
 Dean of the Faculty at least four weeks before the  
 presentation of the thesis. The student must also submit  
 the recommendation of the students. The Lectures will be delivered by  
 H. H. HAYES, M. D. *Theory and Practice of Medicine and*  
*Obstetrics.*  
 E. BARTLETT, M. D. *Materia Medica and Medical Jurispru-*  
*dence.*  
 W. PARKER, M. D. *Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery.*  
 J. H. HAYES, M. D. *Physiology and Pathology.*  
 HERBERT WATTS, A. B. *Demonstrations in Anatomy.*  
 For the whole Course of Lectures is \$40; those who have  
 attended the first two years of the Massachusetts School, pay  
 \$10; Graduation, \$12; Boarding, \$17.50 a week; Library,  
 nil. Tuition fee is paid on Matriculation, or completion  
 of the course is given.

Operations in a Library will be performed gratuitously at the Institution, during the Lectures. Students are desired to bring with them such Text Books as they design to use.

*By order of the Trustees,* S. M. M'KAY, Secretary.  
Pittsfield, August 14, 1833.

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**MONSON ACADEMY.**

**THE** Fall Term will commence on the 4th of September. Mr. J. BOWERS and Mrs. M. NEWELL, will continue assistant

**TEACHERS.** Particular attention will be paid to those designing to visit the West, and to those who are desirous of securing pupils on subjects connected with teaching. Pious and indigent young men whose object is the ministry, can have, gratuitously, the use of the building for a year, and receive, also, from the American Mission Institution from eight to ten dollars for the payment of their bills.

**S. LAWTON, Principal.**

*Monson, Aug. 14, 1853.*

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**SCRIPTURE NATURAL HISTORY,**  
CONTAINING A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF QUADRUPEDS, BIRDS, FISHES, INSECTS, REPTILES, SERPENTS, PLANTS, TREES, MINERALS, &c. &c. &c. FIRST AMERICAN FROM THE LATEST EUROPEAN WORKS, WITH IMPROVEMENTS, BY REV. GORHAM H. ABBOTT. Illustrated by numerous Engravings. There is also added to the work, by

Among the numerous testimonials of the value of the work the publishers have the satisfaction of presenting the following:

We are pleased to learn that the *American Tracts* are a successful medium, which we briefly noticed some weeks ago, as from the press of Messrs. Lincoln, Edmonds & Co., has met so favorable a reception among the friends of the cause of education, that we have been enabled to supply auxiliary in the cause of education. The plates are numerous and well engraved, and the subjects they illustrate embrace the most important and interesting portions of the history and theories of the Natural Philosopher. The book should be found in every Sunday School Library, and on the table of every individual desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the principles of Natural Science.

*Extract from the July Number of the American Monthly.*

"We repeat, that the book is a good book. It contains a great mass of valuable information, destined for the most part, a general, and not a special, public at large. It is moderate in its size. It is convenient in its arrangement. It is well printed. It is prettily embellished. It is a book, in short, which every one who has any interest in the subject of it; and surely all must have such an interest, who love Natural History, or venerate their Bibles."—*From the American Quarterly Register for July.*

"This is a book which has been long wanted by the friends of the Bible. Mr. Abbott has devoted the work of his learned references, and admitted it to the comprehension of all. Mr. Carpenter has been very judicious in his selection of the illustrations. Mr. Harris, of Dorchester, Mass. and most generously refused to acknowledge his obligations to the author, while he should him self be so much indebted to him. The work is a most valuable one, and the piracy. We recommend the volume as one of great value."

Aug. 14.

**Jay's Thoughts on Marriage,**

**PRICE 50 cents,** for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 122 Washington street.

A recent number of the Philadelphia Presbyterian notices this work as follows:

*Thoughts on Marriage, illustrating the principles and obligations of the marriage relation.* By Rev. Wm. Jay, Boston: James Loring, 1852, 16mo., pp. 240.

The nature of Jay's recommendation in itself. The work before us is a collection of his tracts on the marriage relation, in which we have a full and felicitous exhibit of the duties of the married state. The first lecture in this collection "on the duties of Christians to marry religiously" we recommend to the perusal of all young Christians, and especially to students of Theology.

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names mentioned in ancient authors; with the value of coins, weights and measures, used among the Greeks and Romans;—  
 by *A. Newell*, enlarged, remodelled and extensively improved.  
 by Charles Anthon, L. L. D., Professor of Languages in Columbia College, New York. In two Vols. octavo. 20s. Washington street. Aug. 14.

**Mr. Cheever's Address.**  
SOME of the Principles according to which this world is managed, contrasted with the Government of God, and the Principles exhibited for Man's guidance in the Bible.  
By J. B. CHEEVER, Pastor of the Baptist Church, on the Fourth of July, in Salem. By GEORGE B. CHEEVER, Pastor of the Howard st. Church. For sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 111 Washington street. Aug. 14.

**M**AY be had at the Sabbath School Depository 47 Cornhill Boston. July 3.

**The Saint's Pocket-book;**

**B**EING a short view of the great and precious promises of the Gospel, &c. by Rev Joseph Adlams, author of "An alarm to the Unconverted," &c.

**THE DAILY SCRIPTURE COMMENTARY;** containing a full and complete commentary on the whole of the year; with Explanatory Notes and brief reflections. Fifth edition.

**TALES AND NOVELS,** by Maria Edgeworth. Vols. XI & XII—continued.

For Sale by **WILLIAM PEIRCE,** of Cornhill. Aug. 14.

**Vol. 3, Sir Walter Scott's Works.**

**C**ONTAINING *Bride of Lammermoor—Legend of Montrose Castle—The White Ship—The Wrecked Mariner.*

**PARTS XI & XII.** Of the Complete Works of Sir Walter Scott. Containing Kennethworth and the Pirate.  
By SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart., Dr. Groomer, To which are added, Reminiscences of a Voyage to India. By Reynold Coates, M.D.

**N<sup>O.</sup> 80. HARRIS'S FAMILY LIBRARY.** The Philosophy of the Moral Faculties. By John Abercrombie, M.D. Author of Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers, &c. &c.

**N<sup>O.</sup> 81. GLAUCON'S LIBRARY. NO. XX.** Sketches of the Lives of Distinguished Englishmen from the Nineteenth Century.

A few more copies of a Yankee among the Noddlers.  
Received by LILLY, WAIT & CO. Aug. 16.

LETTERS TO AN ANXIOUS INQUIRER. By F. M. FURFILL. 12mo. 1841. 100 pages. \$1.00. This is a very interesting and useful work, and one that is well calculated to relieve the difficulties of a friend, under various impressions—both of a religious and a worldly nature. It is a very interesting and useful work, and one that is well calculated to relieve the difficulties of a friend, under various impressions—both of a religious and a worldly nature.

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**CROCKER & BREWSTER**, have just received *Prayers for the Sick* of the Families of the Army, selected from various authors with a Preliminary Key; together with *Prayers for the Sick*, by Albert Barnes, author of *Isaiah's Notes*—for sale at Theological Book Store.

A large supply of *Canada's Conscience*, just received, & for sale on short notice.

**BURDICK'S MEMOIRS**, Memoir of the Rev. George Burdick, by Rev. J. H. Burdick, for sale at Theological Book Store.

Author of *Prayers for the Sick*, and *Isaiah's Notes*.

**REMAINS OF REV. RICHARD UCHIL, M. A.** *late* Minister  
of Hiesley, and Vicar of Chesham, Surrey : which is printed  
at John's Chapel, Bedford Row, London. To which is prefixed  
an Account of his Character. By Josiah Pratt, B. D., &c.  
This is the 12th volume of the CHURCHMAN'S LIBRARY. Just pub-  
lished and for sale by LINCOLN, EDMUNDS & CO. Agents.

Vol. XVIII—No.

**BOSTON RE**

**THE HAPPY S**

(Translated from the French, by)

During a short residence  
was told of a poor man  
equally remarkable for his  
extraordinary afflictions that

ndure. The more I heard  
to the faith of Christ, the more  
some acquainted with him;  
male friend who visited him  
going in her company. We  
meet for that purpose early  
It was a long way to the village  
lived; but a beautiful July  
of the scenery, made the walk  
er passing through the grace

hards, to the villages of C  
reached the ancient fuxial  
We could not but linger a li  
sufficient scene before us, and  
at the front of the terrace.  
at leisure, and with increas  
sight, the 'fair waters of the  
perfectly from its limpid ma  
and the landscape, so varied,  
so rich in all its parts, which

But the morning was already  
time to pursue our way; we  
regret. There is something  
ning, without any near prospect  
whatever where my heart  
pleasures of friendship or of  
this feeling has often had a  
by leading me to look forward  
more grateful estimate of it

We soon reached Planchara. The houses are so embosomed in palms as to give them a remarkably pleasant "paralytic,"—and my guide, a little thatched hut, left half a mile off. In the first room I went into the second, and then the third. I knew before that his was the deepest and kindest sympathy I had not pictured to me any time.

On a small bed lay stretch-  
 lifeless; the livid head was fixed  
 exhalation of the flesh, and  
 to be undergoing the process  
 rendered yet more offensive  
 season. This first glance was  
 it was about to withdraw; but  
 the power of the Gospel in the  
 ed the movement, and enable

puissance. I sat down at the table, and the lady who accompanied us, a Frenchman, said: Well, R —, you are not laughing? "Yes, madam, he replied, and my wife has gone to the theatre, and I am not by any means alone, as you say, but always with One who keeps in my arms. What you say is indeed true, and when God graciously manifests His love, solitude and desertion are no longer mine: love is our support and consolation."

He pronounced these words with an accent of truth that was affecting; it was like a proclamation of God against the vanities of the world.

His last answer, I was struck by, came beaming through an evangelist's eyes. He was full of that happiness within of which the world knows nothing. To be able to appreciate the sufferer by faith in Jesus and the comforting Spirit, it is necessary to be at peace with his situation.

He that thus said, from his eyes shone forth a peace that was happy, truly happy, was not the peace of one who has those deceptive possessions which require as means of enjoyment.

ate of the necessities of life  
in charitable aid. Diseased  
he stretched on his little bed  
like a man suffering crucifixion  
change his position, and it would  
break his limbs than to be  
yet, notwithstanding this utter  
motion at all, notwithstanding  
position of his flesh, he suffered  
his body was touched, pain

His sufferings had awak-  
some pious individuals, who  
sympathized with his distress and ren-  
dered it more tolerable. As it was impos-  
sible for him to leave the position of his arms which de-  
fended the door of his little  
chamber, he was taken by him to a more salubrious ro-  
om, and placed near the damp wall near his bed,  
where he had prepared machinery by which  
he could be taken from his bed with less pain.

placed near him for the acc  
and his bed was turned so  
in the wall that served for a w  
in order that he might still en  
ky and of the branches of  
little specimen of nature ena  
progress of the seasons, and  
return of spring, that reassur  
world, which is so beautiful  
his poor body, already given

Seeing that he could not  
requested him to tell me how  
peace which he seemed to  
nearly as follows:

"It is now five years, Sir,  
and where you see me, I

the disease attacked me; I was as helpless as an infant. Alas! I sinned against God more than I should doubtless have done; and, of course, if God had not in his mercy stopped by this severe trial; how gracious he was thus to deliver me from my sinful practices, and how great a sinner I was! I had lived so long like a brute, with

